

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE,
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.
All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY March 15, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

Good Cheer.

The rumors thickened upon us, that the national recognition will not long be delayed. We have faith in the reception of Mr. Preston in Mexico. Our telegraphic despatches speak of "recognition rumors" as again current in European financial circles. It is now said that France will act alone in case of a negative reply from England. Our Confederate bonds continue to advance, and confidence in our strength and determination is revived. The attack of Lord Derby and D'Israeli on the English administration, discloses much strength. On a motion for the correspondence in the Laird case, the ministry was only successful by twenty-five majority. When the opposition shows this strength, and on comparatively a weak point, the ministry commences to totter. The popular mind too is being deeply moved, and petitions for our recognition, signed by the most influential of the nobility and citizens, are circulating throughout England.

In the north, a violent feud, each day becoming more exasperated and bitter on the presidential question, is raging—involving politicians and military men in unrelenting opposition. Meade is under arrest, and Sickles the accuser. Chase intrigues against his master, and Blair denounces Chase; while Seward and Lord Lyons have turned their attention from State affairs to laudanum and "seven up," from which games it is said Earl Russell derives the profits, whichever wins.

The military draft is resisted—collisions have taken place between the troops and the people of southern Illinois, while mobs of a similar character are working in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States.

On our side, our glorious soldiers have shed hope, trust and confidence over the land, by their noble re-enlistment. Congress, by its acts to fill their ranks and to provide a currency of value for their support and maintenance, and by its sound exposition of a true peace proposition, has stimulated the popular ardor and fired the national enthusiasm.

The spring campaign in Mississippi, Florida, north Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, has opened with signal and uninterrupted success.

Individual deeds of daring, such as Col. Wood's, at Newbern; Lieut. Glassell's, and Dixon's at Charleston, and the unrivaled achievement of captain Fitzhugh, of the fifth regiment Virginia Cavalry, and his fifteen men on the eastern shore, have elevated chivalry to its highest point, and the whole aspect of affairs is bright, cheering and exhilarating. Let the State authorities speed up the work. Our own Governor will, we are sure, his heart and soul are in the cause.

It is well for our people to be assured that the selfish nomination of himself by Mr. Holden, will scarce disturb the general harmony in this State. No material opposition will exist to Gov. Vance. He will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and we have every belief that party agitation and excitement, (except the little in and around Mr. Holden) will be subdued until our war for independence is crowned with success.

Dr. Leach and Desertion.

The successful competitor who beat us for Congress in the 3rd District, rather twists us because of our resignation from the army, and, in his mixed up way, he accuses us of desertion, and compares us to the "poor deluded men of Nethercutt's battalion." In his spite against us he makes a very grave charge against his own son, who was an officer in the army, and who deserted, as we did, by tendering his resignation, which was accepted. See what malice will do. By the way, Dr. Leach, during the last campaign, in his speech at Goldsboro, told the people that he had a son killed in the service—an he described his death in doleful terms, and his gratitude to the Yankee woman who nursed him and wiped the death sweat from his brow—as also his affection for the spot of earth where he was laid. Will the Doctor be good enough to give us the name of this son?—We will be happy to publish his name.

In mentioning the fact of the resignation of young Dr. Leach, we are not to be understood as imputing desertion—not to question his reasons; but only to show the folly of our old competitor in this striking right and left, and "going it blindly"—not caring who he hits.

It was a hard blow to his partner, Mr. Holden, when he alluded to the deserters who were hanged. It must have made more vivid, an impression which time cannot efface.

No deserter will ever lay at our door the ignominy of his death; but many have at Mr. Holden's; and the dying message of James King to his bereaved family—"the reading of Mr. Holden's paper has brought me to this," is an echo from the grave that will never die away.

HEAVY FUNDING.—The amount funded in Confederate four per cent. bonds, at the Depository in this city, up to Saturday last, was \$1,085,400.

The Venomous Tooth.

It is some consolation to know, that if we have fallen under the slanderous pen of Mr. Holden, we but share the fate of every good and eminent man in the State. At one time or another he has poured his dirty phial upon them all. We shall commence to let the people of North Carolina see what he has said in defamation of all her honest citizens, and some things he has said of those not quite so worthy.

The first bite of the venomous tooth enters the skin of his present partner in slander, Dr. Leach. In the Standard of the 23rd of February, 1863, will be found this statement:

"Such a scene as here followed, to attempt to report it would be as futile as an artist's attempt to paint a sigh or a dying groan. Leach commenced belaboring the clerk's desk, and kept on exclaiming 'outrageous insult,' &c., whilst Turner kept shouting 'at the top of his voice * * * go on, Leach! go on, Leach! Stop the reading, Leach! It's infamous. Stop it, Leach! During all this time, Mr. Leach was going on as loudly as he could shout. He had ceased to be at the desk and was now stalking the centre aisle. Loud cries of order rang from all parts of the Senate. * * * Nothing could be heard but from Leach and Turner. * * * Mr. Leach approached Messrs. Ashe and Martin and violently gesticulated at them. * * * The scene lasted about four hours.—REPORTER."

"The Register takes the part of Messrs. Leach and Turner, in their disorganizing and 'disorderly' conduct in the Senate on the last night of the session. * * * We witnessed the scene from first to last, and our able and laborious reporter, Mr. Spelman, has given a truthful and graphic sketch of it. Mr. Leach can plead the excuse of a hasty and ungovernable temper, and we learn that he regrets much of what he said and did on the occasion.—Standard, Editorial."

It will thus be seen that Mr. Spelman, who was then considered an "able and laborious" reporter of Mr. Holden, gave a graphic sketch of, perhaps, the most disorderly scene that ever occurred in North Carolina. In that report Mr. Leach—who is denominated LEACH—figured the most prominent actor.

The denunciation of it by Mr. Spelman is adopted by Mr. Holden—who only allows to Dr. Leach the excuse of a "hasty and ungovernable temper." Yet now, Mr. Holden is checked by jewel in political affiliation with this same Dr. Leach—recommended him for Congress—that he may re-appear before the nation at Richmond, a scene similarly disorganizing and disorderly.

We shall lay before that body in full the evidences of Dr. Leach's disloyalty to the country, and it remains to be seen whether he will ever get there as a member.

Thus, not even Dr. Leach has escaped the "venomous tooth." This bitter has been bitten. And their present affinity has not effaced from the public remembrance the record of disorderly conduct, as a Senator, which Mr. Holden has made for him.

Appendix Writing.

Our old competitor, Dr. Leach, has turned from his arduous duties as Scribe and Secretary, a rejuvenated T. Hardy, into a literary writer. Except so far as he, at the instigation, we fear, of Mr. Holden, has adopted the malicious libel of Geo. N. Sanders, we have no fault to find in his production. We recognize the political part of his essay to be a fair hit, and we pardon the style for the sake of the writer. We are half inclined to overlook much that has heretofore seemed inexcusable; for it is now evident, not only that this is the Doctor's own offspring, but that those circulars which have heretofore gone to the public over his initials have been fathered upon him—and we doubt very much if he yet comprehends what was in them. When he refuses to retract them, any thing he has said, no especial inference is to be drawn therefrom, as we are by no means certain that the Doctor knows what has been said over his initials.

Suffolk.

We are happy to chronicle the success of Gen. M. W. Ransom in expelling the Yankees from Suffolk. He gave them a merited chastisement, killing and wounding a number of them, capturing a piece of artillery and much valuable stores. We wish Gen. Ransom all possible success. His merits as a soldier and his qualities as a civilian of marked and eminent ability, are appreciated by his fellow citizens.

In this connection, we have been pleased to hear, and hope that the report is well founded, that Brigadier General, Martin has been promoted to be Major General, and Col. W. J. Clarke to be Brigadier General. If this be true, it will be a fit testimonial of approbation to two officers of distinguished merit.

Dr. J. T. Leach.

This notorious ignoramus and traitor to his country's best interests, has issued a pamphlet which somebody has likened into a somewhat readable shape, in which he has seen proper to speak in a somewhat ridiculous manner of the junior editor of the Confederate. This man has been elected to a seat in Congress, and if the junior editor of the Confederate were as insignificant and contemptible in his sphere as this assinine scribbler will be there, he indeed would deserve the contumely of every decent man. But we have been an editor for near fifteen years, and have conducted as popular a journal as was ever published in the State—during which time we have had to put in shape some of the scribbles of this same Leach. For such a stupid creature to attempt a fling at our capacity for editorial duties, is ridiculous in the extreme. The junior editor of the Confederate shares with the able senior editor the duties and responsibilities of the conduct of the paper, and is ready to measure swords with this redoubtable knight of the quill at any time he may desire.

A tunnel some fifteen feet long was discovered on Tuesday, leading from the barracks where the Federal prisoners are confined in Atlanta. The floor is to be taken up to prevent such doings in future.

Our Resignation.

The author of the appendix finds fault with our resignation. What does he think of this: "Resignation of Col. D. K. McRAE.—The following letter of resignation from Col. McRAE to Gov. Vance will surprise many. The reason he gives for the step are such as to satisfy his friends and the public. If devotion to the cause, unflinching courage, hard service and hard fighting entitle a man to promotion, surely Col. McRAE has merited it.—Raleigh Standard, Nov. 26th, 1862."

The above was written at a time when Mr. Holden had some "devotion to the cause"—when "unflinching courage, hard service and hard fighting" on the side of the Confederacy entitled a soldier to his respectful consideration and praise. Now, he finds no pleasure in such qualities; but after suspending his paper, he allows in his office a private publication, wherein all these qualities are denied, and this very act of resignation which he had just published, is denounced (stupidly, it is true), as desertion.

This was an easy task for Mr. Holden. To serve political purposes his pen and paper have been all the while devoted; and all prominent men in the State have fallen alike under his vituperation or adulation, as the occasion required. It was thus he fell, step by step, in influence from the position to which energy of character and talent, and private rectitude had elevated him, until now, as a politician, he stands without one representative sympathizer in the nation, whose association is of value to him.

We put the two testimonies side by side, and rely on the old adage that when rogues (political of course) differ, honest men get their dues.

The author further says, Col. McRAE is the "last man on the earth to attempt to blacken the reputation of a gentleman." We haven't done it. Certainly not in the Doctor's case. We have never struck at any gentleman or at his reputation, at all. We have only assailed his disloyal and pernicious political teachings. If we should ever do by him as he has most maliciously done by us, attack his reputation, we should not try to blacken it. If we use any color at all, we shall endeavor to whiten it. But we do not edit this journal to attack private characters; and the bad example of Dr. Leach shall not change our purpose.

The author says—"It is easier for Col. McRAE to fight the Yankees on paper, than on the battle field." We have tried the latter, and do not pretend that it is an easy business. We are now engaged in the former, and we admit that it is not as neat a job as good taste could desire. We are sorry that our old competitor seems not to have the ability or inclination to fight the Yankees on either. His own pen in pugacity seems to be to fight his own Government and fellow citizens, and negotiate with the Yankees—which he calls "carrying the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

PUBLIC MEETING IN PITT COUNTY.

GOV. VANCE NOMINATED FOR RE-ELECTION.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Pitt county, convened at the courthouse in Greenville, on Tuesday, the 8th of March 1864, Genl. W. S. Haurahman was called to the chair, and J. W. Johnston appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly explained, on motion of Germaine Bernard, Esq., a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, (one from each Captain's district in the county) was appointed by the chairman to prepare resolutions for the further action of the meeting. viz: Messrs. Germaine Bernard, Dr. John Joyner, William Foreman, F. Haddock, Dr. John T. Telford, Dr. J. P. Redding, Caleb Cannon, Edward Buck, Luke Ward, Henry Stancovich, and Riddick Carney. After referring for a short time, the committee returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st.—That the signs of the times "seem to call for an expression of opinion on the part of all who are devoted to the Southern independence; and who, we shall be called upon to cast our votes in the approaching gubernatorial election, for one whose official acts may further or retard the interests of the cause in which we are all so deeply interested, therefore,

Resolved, 2nd.—That we are opposed to all agitations upon the subject of "peace," and all attempts to get up a State Convention for any purpose whatever—believing as we do that the cause of the South is in the hands of those who are fully competent to manage its affairs in all their details, and to conduct the present revolution to an honorable and successful termination, without in any way a violation of pledged faith on the part of any of the States.

Resolved, 3rd.—That the noble and patriotic spirit manifested by our soldiers in the field, who are enduring the hardships and braving the dangers of this war, entitles them to the gratitude and praise of all lovers of liberty, while it rebukes, in thunder-tone, the discontents and murmurings of the people at home, whose unenviable condition is due to the efforts to undermine the Government and consequently the hope and dependence of the Southern people.

Resolved, 4th.—That we neither ask nor desire peace with the Yankee Government, on any terms but such as shall secure the interests and maintain the honor of all the States of the Confederacy; whose men have bravely fought and freely shed their blood in defense of the rights of a people whom envy, malice and revenge have sought to deprive of their liberties, and to grind under the heel of the most oppressive and despotic despotism which has ever cursed the earth, or outraged and insulted the common instincts of the lovers of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, 5th.—That we have entire confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of our worthy Governor, Zebulon B. Vance, who has shown by his untiring zeal and energy in the discharge of every duty, that he is "the right man in the right place," and that while we tender him our congratulations for the successful manner in which he has managed the affairs of the State, we would further express our confidence in his integrity and patriotism, by declaring that we will cheerfully support him for re-election, believing, as we do, that he will continue to reflect honor upon the State, by the noble stand he has taken in behalf of Southern Independence.

On motion of Luliel Tyler, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved.—That Governor Vance be earnestly requested to visit Greenville, and address the people of this section of the State on the condition of the country, at such time as may suit his convenience.

On motion of O. P. Hamber, Esq., it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to the "Confederate," with the request that other papers in the State friendly to the re-election of Governor Vance, republish the same.

After short addresses by Dr. W. J. Blow and G. W. Johnston, the meeting, after the most harmonious and pleasant time we have ever witnessed on any similar occasion, on motion, adjourned.

W. S. HAURAHMAN, Chairman.

Gen. Polk captured a boy with important dispatches from Gen. Hurlbut to Sherman. It is said he will be hugg.

The Voice of the Press.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Holden, the leader of the reconstruction party in North Carolina, has placed himself before the people of that State, as a candidate for Governor at the approaching election. Should he succeed in his traitorous designs, the most lamentable consequences may follow the elevation of this wicked demagogue to so important and responsible a trust. Holden was one of the most strenuous advocates of resistance to the Abolition Government, and, if we mistake not, advocated secession as the only means of preserving the integrity and honor of the glorious old North State. But he has basely deserted the glorious cause which North Carolina has so nobly maintained, and now seeks to bring dishonor upon her untarnished escutcheon.

Traitorous views have been disseminated through the Raleigh Standard, the exponent of the so-called peace party in that State, for the past eighteen months, which, in many instances, have been the cause of turning brave men from the path of honor and duty to meet the dishonored doom of a deserter in an untimely death. Holden, the arrant traitor—not his misguided dupes—should have paid the penalty which is the just reward of all who are guilty of inducing insubordination and insurrection. The publication of this freetrade against the established Government has been suspended because of the recent legislation of Congress; and now that he cannot spread his baneful teachings before the public, he places himself before the people as an aspirant for the highest position in the State, for the purpose of endeavoring to accomplish the more successfully his wicked schemes for the withdrawing of his State from the Confederate Government, and inflicting upon her people the horrible calamity of civil strife, arraying father against son, and brother against brother.

The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are the inalienable birthrights of freemen, and should never be impaired, neither should this freedom ever become unbridled license. In such cases treason must go unpunished, and it is the duty of the government to protect itself against the evil machinations of unprincipled, wicked and designing men. Holden has talked treason and he now seeks to carry into execution his proessed and undisguised principles.

"My principles and views," he says "are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed."

Thus is the platform upon which he places himself before the people as a candidate for Governor, and who that has watched his course and read his views, can doubt the object he has in contemplation? "My views," he says, "will not be changed." What are they? His opinions have led to desertion from the army, resistance to the conscription and imprisonment laws. He advocates the seceding of Commissioners to Lincoln to negotiate for peace, the secession of North Carolina from the Confederacy, and the taking of the State back to the old rump Government. These are his views, and these he avows. Undisguisedly will not be changed, but a slyly adhered to. This, in our opinion, is rank treason, and the undisguised advocate of resistance to the established authority of this Government should not be tolerated to make converts to his party, and sow discontent and treason broadcast throughout the land under the shadow of a pretext that he has a right, as a freeman, to give expression to his sentiments.

In times of peace this doctrine is admissible, but at present, when our honor and welfare, and our very existence as a people, are at stake, such a privilege is radically wrong, and those who counsel resistance to the Government should see to it that it protects itself against all such encroachments and wicked designs. Our hope for success depends upon harmony and unity amongst ourselves, but not in being arrayed against each other, for then we could make no resistance to the foe who seeks to enslave us and deprive us of our birthright.

We have an abiding faith in the tenacity of the citizens of North Carolina to the good cause, which her sons have illustrated on the battle field in every contest since the inauguration of the war, and the people are still true to the Government of their choice, notwithstanding the teachings of such men as Holden. Let them, then, at the bustling election reduce this unprincipled, ambitious and traitorous demagogue who seeks to bring dishonor on the State, by re-electing the present incumbent, who has proved himself a wise and virtuous Chief Magistrate, and an able and uncompromising advocate of the holy cause in which the whole people of the South are engaged.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

W. W. Holden, the North Carolina Buffaloe, and editor of the Raleigh Standard, has announced himself a candidate for the Governorship of North Carolina at the ensuing election in next August. He says his principles and views as a conservative "after the strictest sect" are well known, and will not be changed. His address is very brief and shrewdly worded.—Danville (Va.) Appeal.

GOVERNOR VANCE.—We have read with much pleasure the address of Governor Vance to the people of North Carolina. We regret that this lengthy prevents our transferring it to our columns; and when all is so good we could not do justice to the speaker by presenting a part. The career of the Governor as a Colonel of one of the regiments of his State fully justified our expectations, of his patriotism in the gubernatorial Chair. We believe he faithfully reflects the sentiment of the great body of his people. We see that he has opposition for the office of Governor in the person of Mr. Holden, of the Standard. While we would regard it indicative to mingle in the local contests of another State in times of peace, to present condition of the country invests it with an interest common to all the people of the Confederacy. Governor Vance, therefore, as a representative man, must command the good wishes of every friend of the cause of the South. Lying aside all personal considerations, we can but express our surprise that any of our contemporaries should be neutral as one of the North Carolina papers professes to be in the contest.—Columbia Guardian.

MORGAN'S FAVORITE SPY.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 19th ult., says W. R. Messick, Gen. Morgan's favorite spy, slipped his hands and the vigilance of the guard, at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, on Friday last, and made his escape. He is yet at large. He piloted Morgan in his last raid through Kentucky and Ohio.

It is said that quite an extensive revival of religion is going on among the troops in Galveston. About one hundred have made a profession of religion. Such reports are exceedingly gratifying to every well wisher of the army or the country.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. FARRAR, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Europe—Recognition.

Richmond, March 14.
A vague rumor of the speedy recognition of the Confederacy, under which the Confederate loan advanced to fifty-nine, was current in London on the 19th ult. The London Post mentioned the report on the 24th, and repeated it on the 26th. Up to the time of departure of the last steamer the report was not contradicted.

The son of minister Dayton arrived at New York on the 8th, with despatches from his father, and proceeded immediately to Washington. He stated to friends, that the Emperor had announced his conclusion that something should be done with a view of terminating the civil war, which had been waged long enough without definite results. The report excited very little attention in this community—was scarcely a topic of conversation.

From the North.

CHARGE C. H., Feb. 14.
The Washington Chronicle of the 10th, contains Seward's celebrated letter of July 11th to Minister Adams. It says the United States Government will be satisfied with the decision in the Alexandria case, if affirmed by the highest courts. If affirmed, it becomes Parliament to pass laws to prevent the fitting out of similar vessels. If this is not done, the United States vessels will be compelled to pursue such vessels, even into British ports. This may lead to war, for which Great Britain alone will be responsible.

Mr. Davis of Kentucky, introduced in the Senate resolutions that no negro or person whose mother or grand mother, was a negro, shall be a citizen or eligible to office—that Maine and Massachusetts constitute one State, to be called eastern New England; with Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut as another State, to be called western New England.

Further Northern News.

DALTON, March 14.
Northern papers state that Adj. Gen. Thomas is at Nashville, pushing forward the work of organizing negro troops. Several re-enlisted regiments recently passed through Nashville, returning to the field. Gen. Sherman's command was at Vicksburg on the 8th, preparing another grand movement. Chattanooga being the probable destination. The Yankees are much alarmed in regard to Longstreet's whereabouts. One account represents him en route to join Gen. Lee, and another, that he is rejoining Gen. Johnston. Much alarm is felt relative to the threatening aspect of England and France.

Capture of a Yankee Vessel.

PETERSBURG, March 14.
Capt. Edenborough, and eight men of the signal corps, boarded and captured on Friday night off Nanamond river, the schooner Julia Baker, of Portland, with valuable stores. The captain and crew, and three negroes were brought off, and the vessel burned. The vessel and cargo were valued at ten thousand dollars. Several vessels and gunboats were close by, but our men were not interfered with.

Interesting News Items.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—There was quite a fight at Rutledge, a few days since. The Federals were whipped.

The most flattering accounts continue to be received from Longstreet's army. We learn that Gen. Morgan's expedition to Kentucky, which was ready to start, has been countermanded, and it has been intimated that "Morgan and his men" have been ordered to join Lee and Forrest in Mississippi, to clear out Grierson, Smith & Co. This will be a great disappointment to the Tennesseeans and Kentuckians, but the powers at Richmond know best what disposition to make of Morgan, and we shall rejoice to hear that Mississippi is once more freed from the freebooters.—Atlanta Register.

The Mississippi gives the details of the enemy's loss in Forrest's late fight—we don't know whether it is the battle of Okaloosa or the battle of Pontotoc, as follows: 125 killed outright; 50 mortally, 100 severely and slightly wounded, and 525 prisoners. Forrest's sabres must have struck spiteful blows that day.

SHERMAN'S ARMY AT VICKSBURG.—Our latest intelligence is to the effect that Sherman did not stop his retreat until he was safely within the fortifications of Vicksburg, where his entire army now is. There was scarcely any loss for him, except an extraordinary loss, but when an army is once thoroughly frightened, it is hard to check them. It must be very humbling to Sherman, notwithstanding his loud-mouthed boasting at Vicksburg, to be compelled to go back without accomplishing one of the objects of his grand raid.—Mississippi.

ONE OF THE BABIES WE READ ABOUT.—In Petersburg, Va., a snubby dits a baby fifteen months old, which weighs one hundred and eleven pounds. He, who or it is a Bishop Ly name, but what a jolly alderman he will make one of these days, if he only keeps on growing. We like your one-eyed, curly-head, d'impled cheek, rosy mouthed, untamable, lating little household angels, but Heaven deliver us in these times of war from any accumulation of avoirdupois weight, that always threatens a drain on the market and dairy.

It is a singular fact that nine-tenths of the people of the North, friend and foe, have more confidence in Southern accounts of Southern affairs than they place in the statements of their own journals. The latter, in attempting to bolster up their cause, and to create speculative excitments for the benefit of the "bulls and bears" of Wall street, have lied themselves out.

The successor of Captain Maffit in command of the Confederate steamer Florida, is Captain Maurice Richard. It was he it is said by European papers, who challenged the commander of the United States corvette, Kearsage to fight a duel.

The Military Committee in the Yankee House has reported a bill dispensing with the services of Generals out of command. This settles McClellan and Fremont.

It is stated upon a very reliable authority that Gen. Gideon J. Pillow has been appointed Chief of Cavalry in the Department of General Polk.

The Yankee Navy consists of 588 vessels in service and under construction, carrying 84,000 seamen and 4,443 guns.

I appears that the number of small arms taken in the recent fight near Lake Ky, Florida, was sixteen hundred, instead of six hundred.

We are glad to learn that the Confederate is received much more regularly and promptly within the last week or ten days, than it has been since we commenced its publication. The irregularities and failures of which we complained so much, were not more annoying to our subscribers than to us. In one or two instances we have ascertained the cause of failure to be ours, and of these was the packages for Chapel Hill, the blame of which was laid at the door of the postmaster at Durham's. We are now satisfied we did him injustice and take pleasure in exonerating him from blame. We now have faithful and experienced mailing clerks, and we hope all will go right.

The Banks, Railroad Companies, and every body else, are notifying the public, that all dues, &c., must be paid by the 25th of March; and that after that date, they will receive the present currency only subject to the deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. As we shall have to pay out money with the same discount, notice is hereby given to all remitting money to The Confederate Office that, after the 25th instant, except in notes not exceeding \$5, they will be credited for the amounts sent, with 33 1/3 per cent. taken off.

The Alabama, during a cruise of twenty-six months, has destroyed fifty-eight Yankee vessels.

New Advertisements.

INK! INK!! INK!!!—A few more gross of BLACK INK, now ready. Confederate bills large or small taken. Price per gross, \$50. mh 15-42-100* BRANSON & FARRAR.

SEE HERE.—Bring in your accounts before the 26th of March, or you will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds, or the old issue at par. mh 15-42-100* BRANSON & FARRAR.

NE-ROES FOR SALE.—On Saturday, the 26th inst., will be sold, at ROCKY MOUNT, Edgecombe County, TEN LIKELY NEGROES, Women, and Children and Boys, belonging to the estate of B. B. Armstrong, deceased. Terms made known on day of sale. March 14. 42-100*

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—2000 pounds Plantation Iron, 1000 pounds Hollow Ware, for sale by JORDAN WOMBLE. Raleigh, March 16, 1864.—7-31*

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—Raleigh, March 14, 1864. OLDIERS at home on furlough, residing in Raleigh, who do not immediately on arrival, register a duplicate of said furlough at this office, (stating date of commencement, and end of same, and by whose order,) will be subject to arrest. SAMUEL B. WATERS, Capt. & Provost Marshal. mh 15-42-100*

ENROLLING OFFICE.—Raleigh, March 14th, 1864. THE officers of town companies of 38th Regiment N. C. Militia will have complete Rolls of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether exempted, or having furnished substitutes, or detailed,) ready by the 1st day of April, 1864. Enrollment of 38th Regiment on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th of April, at Raleigh Court-House. SAMUEL B. WATERS, Capt. & Enrolling Officer. mh 15-42-100*

FOR SALE BY E. C. GUTHBERT, No. 57, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA. 500 Pairs Best English Cotton Cards. 500 Yds Dune Cotton Baggings. 400 Yards Spring Calicoes, new styles. 1500 " " Brown and Bleached Sheet, a Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Trunks, &c. &c. No. 57, Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va. mh 15-42-100*

LIKELY NEGRO BOY FOR SALE.—Will be sold privately, a negro boy, about 14 years of age, sound in every respect, and very active about farm. For further information call at the Clerk's Desk of the Daily Confederate. mh 15-42-100*

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD CO., Raleigh, March 12, 1864. NOTICE is hereby given that after March 20th, 1864, the present tariffs, of freights and fares over this road will be increased by the addition of fifty per cent. The \$100 Confederate notes will not be received at all, and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change. By order of T. J. Sumner, Superintendent. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., Secretary. mh 15-42-100*

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against me as Trustee for the county of Wake, who therin checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864. mh 15-42-100* J. F. HUTCHINGS.

READ THIS.—Persons desiring JORDAN & MOSES to tan for them on the shore, at their reduced prices, will please deposit their hides at J. Adams, Smithfield; W. Hicks, of Clayton, & Linn Adams, Raleigh. mh 15-42-100*

SALT NOTICE.—I have on hand a quantity of Salt belonging to the county, which I am now disposing of to individuals. All who wish to avail themselves must call before the 25th inst. at the Court-House, as after that day I shall have to deduct the tax on the money. THOS. G. WHITAKER, Salt Commissioner, Wake County. mh 14-42-100*

Progress copy 2 times.

TR-ASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A. Richmond, March 11th, 1864.

THE following Depositories are established for funding Treasury notes in the State of NORTH CAROLINA: Henry Savage, Wilmington. C. B. Harrison, Raleigh. C. A. Williamson, Charlotte. John W. Sandford, Fayetteville. E. B. Borden, Goldsboro'. J. B. Batchelor, Warrenton. W. M. Pippins, Tarboro'. W. M. Pippins, Roxboro'. John W. Hunter, Salem. Yancy Jones, Wakesboro'. James Calloway, Morganton. E. J. Erwin, Salisbury. C. A. Carlton, Asheville. W. W. McDowell, New York. W. M. Jacobs, New York. Samuel B. Lowe, New York. W. M. Reinhardt, New York. H. B. Hammond, New York. John M. Worth, New York. J. H. Haughton, New York. J. H. Lindsay, New York. Russell H. Kingsbury, New York. H. J. Harvey, New York. Cicero F. Love, New York. John M. Kirkland, New York. Bank of Cape Fear, New York. In addition to the above, the Chief Quartermaster of each Army Corps is authorized to receive and fund Notes.

They are the following: Maj. J. H. Harman, Q. M. Lt-Gen B. S. Ewell's Corps, Orange Co. H. Va. Maj. J. C. Field, Q. M. Lt-Gen A. P. Hill's Corps, Orange Co. H. Va. Maj. N. R. Fitchugh, Q. M. Maj-Gen J. E. B. Stuart's Corps, Orange Co. H. Va. Maj. E. McWhorter, Q. M. Maj-Gen J. C. Beckenridge's Division, Dublin Depot, Va. Maj. E. Taylor, Q. M. Lt-Gen J. Longstreet's Corps, Morristown, Tenn. Maj. E. H. Kewig, Q. M. Lt-Gen J. B. Hood's Corps, Dalton, Ga. Capt. Y. S. Patton, Q. M. Lt-Gen Hardee's Corps, Dalton, Ga. Capt. B. E. Norton, Q. M. Major-General Wheeler's Division, Dalton, Ga. Maj. J. Y. Young, Q. M. Lt-Gen Polk's Corps, Meridian, Miss. C. G. WENNING